FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT. THE AMENDED FUNDING EILL PASSED BY THE SEN-ATF-POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES-NO VETO PROBABLY-COMMENTS ON THE MEASURE-WHAT WAS SAID IN WALL

The Funding bill was passed by the United States Senate yesterday, amended in several important particulars. The rate of commission to be paid for negotiating the new bonds is raised from one-quarter of one per cent to one-half of one per cent; but it is believed that the House will concur in the amendments and that the President will permit it to become a law. It is believed by Treasury officials that the new bonds cannot be successfully negotiated, and that the effect of the law will be an extensive and dieastrons contraction of the currency. In Wall Street the measure was condemned by leading bankers. By some it was pronounced an outrage on the National banks and a breach of public faith.

THE FUTURE OF THE BILL. PROBABLE ACCEPTANCE BY THE HOUSE OF THE BRYATE AMENDMENTS-THE BILL LIKELY TO BE-COME A L.W-DARK FOREBODINGS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Speaker Raudall, referring to the position which the House would take with regard to the Senate amendments to the Funding bill, said that he was not prepared to say that the change in the rate of commission to be allowed for negotiating the loan from one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent would be accepted without further consideration and a conference. It has been the expectation of the supporters of the three per cent sure hat, inasmuch as the Senate has accepted the bill of the House of Representatives in all its su stantial features, the House might waive its decision upon the minor question of commission. This feature of the bill, however, was under the special charge of Speaker Randall when it passed the House, and it is mainly due to his efforts that the rate was fixed at one-quarter of 1 per cent. Many Democrats questioned the propriety of so low afigure, and some doubted whether that rate per cent would be sufficient to pay for the paper and cost of engraving, of adver using and necessary

The arguments presented to the Senate by the 3 per cent advocates were so strong that the ra e was nereased to one half of I per cent by a large majority. The Senate Finance Committee, signally defeated upon most of its recommendations, was able to maintain this feature of its bill. There were additional reasons presented in the cenate to show that the increased commission is necessary. Mr. Randall, however, wished to make a great deal of political capital out of the backneyed stary of the syndicates, and was especially anxious that there should be no opportunity given in this bill for what he calls the "bank grab." There have been some changes of view in the House, however, upon this question since the bill was sent to the Senate, and ere is some reason to think that the House will accent the Senate modifications. If this can be done there will probably be no conference upon the bill, as the simple concurrence in the Senate amendments would pass it.

Secretary Sharman, referring to the statements that it has be a suggested that a veto would be possible, said to-night that there would be no veto; that the bill was not a proper subject for a veto. Secretary Sherman said he was certain the President would not atternot to interfere with the decision of the two Houses upon this question, and the bill would be allowed to become a law without executive interference. If it should fail, those who passed it would be responsible. Being asked if he thought that it would fail, Secretary Sherman said that he did not wish to be regarded as saying so. He boped that it would succeed, but it remained yet to be determined whether or not it could be successful. Other Treasury officials, who were not under any restraints from their position, do not hesitate to express the opinion that a three per cent bond cannot be successfully negotiated, and they say that Secretary Sherman's views are in entire accord with their own.

Some defects and inconsistencies have already been discovered in the bilt. One section authorizes the Secretary of the Freasury to exchange these bonds for other outstanding bonds drawing a higher rate of interest. This contemplates the continuance of the existing arrangements of an exchange by direct dealings with the owners of the outstanding bonds; but another section of the bill provides that no bonds shall be issued except after public advertisement for proposals. These two sections at the that the 3 per ceut loan can be successfully nego-tiated, our those who hold this view are in a small minority. The majority of them fear the results of mmority. The majority of them tear the reads a the operations of the new act, and anticipate a prob-able contraction of the currency. They say that a portion of the banks will not find the profits on cir-culation sufficient to warrant trem in maintaining their circulation; that they will sell them 4 per

COMMENTS IN WALL STREET.

WHAT LEADI G BANKERS SAY OF THE MEASURE -TALES WITH F. D. BANDOLPH, B. B. SHERMAN. AND OTHERS-EFFECT ON THE NATIONAL BANKS. The Punding bil., and later in the day, its possage by the benate (an event which was not generally expected by fluanciers), formed the principal subjects of discu-sion in Wall Street yesterday. In bank parlors, brokers' offices, and in the street, the bill and the effects of its probable adoption were warmly discussed. Among bank officers there was a wonderful unanimity of opinion about the measure, and some of them did not besitate to pronounce it an outrage on the National banks and a violation of public taich. They declared that it made a forced loan from the banks and that even with that support the bonds would be difficult to sell. It was predicted that the banks would withdraw their circulation to a large amount immediately. Edmund D. Randolph, president of

the Continental National Bank, said :

'My opinion of the bill is best expressed in the language of THE TRIBUNE this morning: ' There is no telling, if the session had lasted long enough, whether the Senate might not have been encouraged to reduce the interest to nothing at ai .' The members of Congress are mere tyros in finance, and they appear to think it a bumiliation to accept the advice of experts. In opposition to the recommendations of the Secretary and of the Controller, who certainly have shown some knowledge of the subject, Congress proposes now to make a most obnoxious measure law. So far as the banks are concerned, there can be no doubt about the result of the ad intion of the bill. They certainly will reduce their present circulation largely, for (if for no other reason) bank officers would not feel at liberty to to k up their Government bonds for a long time. They will seek to secure the custody of their bonds especially of those which mature It an early date. Is a bank, for any reason, should deem it advisable to go out of ousiness, it would be a long time, under the proposed law, before it could got possession of its bonds in the hands of the Government.

As to the possibility of floating a three per cent d there is some diversity or openion. It is posthe tunt if the coan could be placed on the market ce it might be taken up, for everything is up to a high pitch just now. It is more I think, whether the loan will be a suc-

ten ine bouds are ready for sale."

seen B. Sbermar, president of the Mechanics'
al Hack, contessed that ne was so amazed at

tymes in the West, adventurers and g mblers with no capital except a blazing diamond in their shirt fronts, used to start banks, and, after a few weeks or months, decamp with whatever they had induced

people to depesit with them. It is evident that they want to get back into the old business." Vice-President Fahnestock, of the First National Bank, said the bill ought to be entitled " An act to

protong the existence of 5 per cents." "In negotiating previous loans the Government has been aided," he said, "by the possibility of still lower rates of interest. Investors exchanged five per cent bonds for four and a half- per cents, fearing that the rate of interest might be reduced to 4 per cent, and afterward they accepted four per cents from apprehension of a 312 per cent rate. But the Government proposes now to do its worst, and it will find that holders will stand aloof; that they will keep their bonds and stand the chances of their being called. Another reason why holders of five per cents will keep their bonds is that the new issue of bonds proper amounts to much less than the maturing bonds. People will take another chance in holding on to their present investments until they shall be called. It is to be borne in mind, too, that former loans were floaret when money ruled both in this country and Europe at about 2 per cent. The present condition of the money markets of the world is cutarrly different, and now a three per cent bond will sell neither here nor in Europe. In fact the bill will practically be inoperative and if Congress had wished to make a bad law it could not have done its work any better."

In regard to the probable action of the bank in the matter of witudrawing its circulation, Mr. Fahnestock aid that no decision had been made, It was possible that something would be done as soon as the precise provisions of the bill could be ascertained.

A careful financier, the head of one of the most will find that holders will stand aloof; that they Mr.

A careful financier, the head of one of the most prominent banking houses in the city, said that the passage of the measure was, at the least, mistaken legislation; that the act was, moreover, a flagrant violation of the conditions under which the National banks were organized. Limiting these corporations to one class of Government bonds was useff a confession of the weakness of the measure. "It is surprising," he said, "that men who call themselves states are will trifle that with the duties and obligations of a great country; that they will put in leopardy the very mone of the Government. But it is merely a political scheme a ter all, I presume, designed to enable the Democratic party to exclaim: 'Lol see what the party has done to these bloated bondholders; tony have been compelled to accept 3 per cent interest.' A a a leaster of fact, however, no one will take them at all." A careful financier, the head of one of the most

TEXT OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Fab. 18 .- Following is the full text of the Funding full as passed by the Senate to-

day:

An Act to facilitate the Refunding of the National Debt.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of R presentatives of the United States of Acerea, in Congress assembled, That all custing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 42 per contamperanium which may becentle become releasing the provided, that in heu of the bonds authorized to be usined by the Act of July 14, 1860, endited "An Act to authorize the remaining of the National debt," and the acts amendatory thereto and the certificates an incrized by the Act of February 28, 1879, entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refanding of the pating debt," and see Secretary of the Treasury is here by authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$400,000,000 of denom nations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, which shall ocar interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum cayable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable twenty years from date of issue; and \$200,000,000 of the payable twenty years from date of issue; and \$200,000,000, ettoer registered or compon, beautiful interest at a ratio net exceeding \$1,000, ettoer registered or compon, beautiful interest at a ratio net exceeding \$1,000, ettoer registered or compon, beautiful interest of the United States after of even, and payable in ten years from the da'e of issue; and no free rary poles of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered. An Act to facilitate the Refunding of the National Debt. the United States after of event, and payable in ten-years from the da'e of issue; and no Fierrary nors of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered. The bonds and frea-cry notes soal be, in all other respects, of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be itsized by the Act of July 14, 1870, entated "An Act to authorize the refracting of the National debu?" and acts amendatory thereto; invavided that nothing in this act shall be so construct as to authorize an in-crease of the public debt; provided further, that inthis act shall be so construed as a transforming and recesse of the public debt; provided further, that interest moon the six percent bonds hereby anthor zed to be refunded shall cease at the exportance of furty days after publication of notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Freasury to the Treasury to the Treasury under such articles and regulations as not less than parte be received at all denostories at not less than parte be received at all denostories at not less than parte be received at all denostories of the United States and 4 the National banks and such other banks as he may designate, for the bonds and for the Ire-sary notes become provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or treasury notes to any syndhesic of individuals or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscribtions; and if it shall happen that more than the entire arount of said bonds at. Treasury notes, or of either of them, has been subscribes with said they find amount subscribes to all persons was shall fave that there there are not the shall award the find amount subscribes to all persons was shall fave to the said of the sai \$2,000 or less, at races must adventageous to the United States, and the residue ratably am githe subscribers in proportion to the amount by them respectively subscribed, at rates most advantageous to the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refending the Na ional debt, to exchange at bot less than par any of the bonds or Treasury and a hereby

the Na conal debt, to exchange at out less than not any of the bonds or Treasury notes better authorized for any of the bends of the United States outstanding and uncalled occurring a bigger rate of interest than 4½ our centum per annun; and on the couls so redeemed the secretary of the Treasury may adow the fortie bolders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the 'am' of their majority and the interest for a like period on the bonds or Treasury potes issued; and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act

notes issued; and the bonds so releved and exchanged in nursuance of the provisions of this act shall a cancelled and destroyed. But none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific Radway companies.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; and the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bends and Treasury notes authorized to be used shall not exceed one-half of I percentum.

author zed, if in his opinion it shall become new sary, to use temporarily no exceeding \$50,000,000 of the standard good and silver continuous. of the standard gold and silver coin in the Pressury in the recemption of the five and six per cent sounds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, which shall from time to time be repaid and replaced out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or Pressury notes authorized by this act, and he may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated or as much thereof as we may consider properplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-aced, or so much thereof as ee may consider proper, to the purchase or redemp ion of United States bonds or Treasury notes authorized by tors act. Provided, that the bonds and Treasury notes so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part or the Sinking Fund, but shall be canceled. S. C. 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881,

S. C. 5. From and after the first day or July, 1881, the three per centum bonds authorized by the list section of this act shall be the only binds receivable as security for National bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt parement of the public money deposited with such banks; but when any such condit deposited for the purposes a doresaid shall be designated or purchase or redemption by the Societary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to sell-stitue other issues of the bonds of the United states in her thereof; provided that no bonds upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted, or shall be continued on deposit as be accepted, or shall be continued on deposit as security for orientation, or for the safe keeping of the public money; and in case bonds so deposited shall no, be withdrawn, as provinced by they within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the habilities and proceedings on the part of the Controller, provided for in section 5.234 of the Revised Stantes of the United States. And provided for its term of the Controller, provided for in section 5.234 of the Revised Stantes of the United States. And provided for its term of the Act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the National bank currency, and for other parposes," be, and the same is notely repealed; and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the fewired Sattacs of the United States be, and the same are hereby refeated.

SEC 6. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby sutherized a ter the expiration of five years.

the stupidity of Congress that nothing he could say would do the subject full instice.

"The section of the bill affecting National banks," Mr. Sherman remarked, "is simply an outrag on the banks, and the only possible excuse for making such a law is an evident desire on the nart of Congress to drive the banks out of business. In old times in the West, adventurers and gambles with

SEC. 7. That this act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

REPUBLICANS CONSULTING ABOUT WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE MATGER OF FUTURE REPRESENTATION - FULL DISCUSSION OF THE BILL TO BE HAD.

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Republican members f the House of Representatives held a cancus this evening to consider what course they will pursue in regard to the Resportionment About seventy members were present. Dannell, of Minnesota, presided, and Ohio, acted Amos Townsend, of as secretary. The session lasted about two hours, and there was a free interchange of opinion. At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, offered a resolution declaring that the Republicana would insist upon a bill for 319 Representatives, and, failing to secure that, would use all parliamentary means necessary to prevent the passage of any Respontionment bill at this sassien. Several mer bers including, it is understood Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, Mr. VanVoorhis, of New-York, and Mr. Shallenberger, of Penasylvania, made speeches in favor of this proposition. A number of speech is were made in opposition to the plan of resorting to dilatery motions in order to defeat the passage of any Reapportionment bill whatever. There were some speeches favor of agreeing to a bili to fig the total number of Representative at 267, and several members, among whom were General Hawley and Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, indicated their willingness to vote for such a bill. No definite action was taken upon Mr. Keifer's motion, and the cancus adjourned until next Tuesday evening, unless it should sooner be called together by the acting chairman, Mr. Dunnell.

The fact was developed that a number of Repubbeans wish to make speeches upon the Reapportionment bill and it was therefore decided that the previous question should not be ordered on the bill until after mixt Tuesday, or until after another ca iens has been held. The discussions throughout catens has been heid. The discussions throughout were harmonieus. It was generally agreed that the Pepublicans would not be justified in foreing an extra session for the sake of d-feating a Reapportionmout bill. There was, however, an almost unanimous feeling that in a measure of such importance time for the faillest discussion and deliberation should be demanded. A very strong feeling a developed against any bill which shall give to the Southern States areaer relative pointeal strength in the House of Representatives, than they now possess, until the time shall arrive when Reproducing in those States can have a voice in the election of Representatives. Mr. Cox will be obliged to forego his purpose to press the Reapportionment bill to a final vote to-morrow.

CEERENT TOPICS OF THE CAPITAL.

SAFETY OF STFAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

Washington, Prigay, Feb. 18, 1881. Last summer, after the occurrence within a shorperiod of time of several steamcoat disas era involving he have of many tives, the Secretary of the freasury usued a circular order to inspectors of steamboata requiring them to make dally reports to the Department showing the number of boats examined and their condition. This order was designed is moure greater chet new of inspection. A tar recent meeting of Supervising Inspectors of Steam eats in this city this circular w. a discussed and a formal declaration regarding it, with a request for its withdrawal, was made. General Duraont, the Supervising Inspector-General, is very strongly op-posed to having the order resembled. He has a pre-sented to superstance to recretary Sherman, and there is reason to think the suggestion or the Beard of Supervising Inspectors will not be adopted. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Census Office announces the following approximate distribution of the total population of the ountry and or the several classes: Males, whites, 45,104,877; colored, 6,577,154; Indians and half-breeds not in tribal relations, on reser-Chinese, 105-163; other Asiatics, 257. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153 every 150, 500 cames is 196,519 against 17,801 ii 1870 The number of foreign norm persons as every 150,000 actives is 15,359, against 16,875 iii 1870 DOUBTS ABOUT THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The Senate Committee on Commerce latent to take up the River and Harbor bill to-morrow, and will note daily and mustly sessions until they bush its consideration. The River and Harbor balt was two weeks before the Senate Compatter hast session. There is understood to to a determination on the part of several Senators to oppose it as vigorous y as days of the session are so lew, the fre ds of the

TASKINGTON NOTES.

W., 80, 80708, Priday, Feb. 18, 1881. The Cabinet session to-day was principally devoted to he consideration of several pardon cas s, over watch

E. M. Marble has been religyed from double dury as ommissioner of latents and Actine Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas M. Na rol recently appointed Catef Clerk of the Indian Boreau, takes the pance of Mr. Marble as the home of the office. Speaker R indall hald before the House this afternoon

Speaker R mobilitial before the Rodsethij afternoon an executive communication from the Secretary of State organs the passing at the present reson, of the bill to a south discriminating dates on ten as deefer, the products of t educational dates on the Netherlands, their grants of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic broadstoffs from

the United States during the month of January, 1881, were \$14,939,456, and during January, 1886, \$14,632,882 F : the eeven montes ended Januar, 3L 1881, § 68,519,589, and or the seven montus ended January 31, 1880, \$174,048,815. The National Board of Means has submitted to the

NOMINATION OF MR. SHEPARD.

Elliott F. Shepard, who was nominated vesterory as United States Distric. Afterney for the Southern District of New-Y-rk, was born at Jamestown N. Y., July 25, 1835. His paretts were from New England. In 1845 als father removes to this city, where he afterward became the president of the National Bank Note Company. Mr. Sucpard, after being gradua ed from the University of the City of New-York, studed Republican almost as soon as the party was organized, and was one of the originators of the flast Republican army after the breaking out of the Rebeshop, and was at one time Colonel of the 51st Regiment of this State. At part of the Controller, provided for in section 5.234 of the Revised standard for the United States. And provided further, that section 4 of the Act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An Act flaing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the National bank currency, and for charry particles. For the united with E.B. Saucer in califying the city ordinance, and their reversion of them went into effect the United States be, and the same are hereby recently of the United States be, and the same are hereby recently of the United States have an analysis of the United States and the same are hereby recently of the pulses of the United States have not also shown in the Court of the United States have not also provided by the majority of the United States have contained the same are hereby recently of the pulses of the United States have contained the same are hereby resented.

SEC. 6. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby sutherized a ter the expiration of five years shall be made in an another to be determined from the reversion of the war for many years a partner of Judge 8 rong. Since the latter's death he has carried on the State have a same very same above two or three years of the case of the another years of the city or distinct of the united states have mean the reversion of the war for many years a partner of Judge 8 rong. Since the latter's death he has carried to the same above as here years and the result was above the city or distinct or the provided the city or distinct or the provided the provided the provided the city or distinct or the provided the payment of the united search of the united years of the provided the provided the provided the city or distinct or the payment of the war for many years a partner of Judge 8 rong.

Since the latter's death he has carried on the same as partner or the case of the city or distinct or the payment of the payment of the war for th the conclusion of the war to resumed his law practice

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PAFLIAMENT STILL DISTURBED. PARNELL RETURNS TO THE SCENE OF COMBAT-RUS

SIA TO SETTLE THE GREEK CLAIM. The Conservative leader has disapproved of the proposed rules for committee business in the British House of Commons. Mr. Parnell appeared in Parliament yesterday. Ayoob Khan is in arms against the Afghan Ameer. Russia proposes to give Crete to Greece in settlement

OPPOSING THE NEW RULES. THE CONSERVATIVES SHOWING DISSATISFACTION-

BLOW PROGRESS WITH THE PROTECTION BILL.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1881. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Nortucote rose amidst Conservative cheers, and said that many of his party, although approving Mr. Gladstone's motion, would be embarrassed by the proposed rule of the House to report "urgent" bills, aligh amendments may be pending in committee. The Speaker said he would defer his reply until the next meeting of the House.

of the Protection bill. Mr. Playfair, the Deputy Speaker, sible, particularly the amendments by which each Home member proposed to except his particular constitu sene; from the operation of the Act. The first clause

Mr. Parnell entered the House of Comrons about 5 Ther. was a numerous attendance of every section of the Corservative party at a meeting which was held at the Cariton Cinb to-tay, to consider the motion of which

that the new rules of the House of Commons are unbersearily attingent.

The Daily Telegraph says: "As soon as the new rules announced by two Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday were the roughly commended a large section of the Conservatives and Eiberns came to the concusion that so arothropy a suppression of the committee could not be permitted, and that a strong effort must be made to prevent such a course."

The mainfested issued by Mr. William Shaw, Home Rule member of Parliament for Courty Cora, is a large-sed to the Catholic His mo of Copyon. It reviews the course pursued by the first Parliamentary party since be (Mr. Shaw hold the leadershy, and condemns the programme adopted by that party, which he declares, has been marked out for it across the A lantic. Mr. Shaw continues: "I can un critical and respect the Revolutionists, but despise and condemn the me agree that talks himster, times at physical force, smallest away at the first host of dinner, leaving the poor people as has fooded neighbors in the hands of an energed class and Government."

A dispatch from Paris to The Times says: "Mr. Par-

nerp. "A dispatch from Paris to The Times aya: "Mr. Parient to Veror Horo that, town and itsh insurection would be legitimale, the League dissuaded from such an attempt, as the Irish are normalized in the Protection bill, Mr. Pariell said that he was an Committee on the Protection bill, Mr. Pariell said that he was not owed by two dectives oursely as any in Paris, and that if the Government desired to arrest birt noder the bill, Lord Cowper had only to Jesure on the report of toose discettives that he was reasonably suspected, without informing him how, when and where the angle of a reasonable from the operation of the act was rejected by a vote of 230 to 49.

Change 2 of the bil was agreed to, and progress was

ANOTHER AFGHAN REVOLT. LONDON Friday, Feb. 18, 1981.

A dispatch from Berlin to The Standard Herst river and valier, Avoob Knan has declared war against the Ameer, and has already occupied Marmund." It is reported at Calcutta from Candaha; that a diviich of the A oret's army, consisting of four regiments of infancy and 1.0 cavalry, has arrived at Ghuzut, The news has caused a great a neution. An envoy from

the Agree of Afghanistan has arrived at Peshawar en ro, to to Calcutto on a mission to the Indian Government.

To Agence Russe states that General Skobeleft has reached Krassovidsk on his recurs o Rossie, and that has twee Insended surrounce on More. He imports a rapid communice in the pacification of the country.

OFFERING CRETE TO GREECE.

It is stated that Russia ims proposed to the ATHENS Friday, Feb. 18, 1881. The Chember of Deput, whas fleally pass of the bill for

THE SILVER MOVEMENT ABROAD. Losnov, F play, Feb. 18, 1881.

The Manchester Guardian, discussing the United States, 43 475,506; foreign born, 6,677,36.9; England Charte. Act provides that the issue department ay can notes upon sover to the extent of one-fourth ment. The practice for many years has fall a into desneture. It, no vever, it is now enforced, the bank

"It appears, therefore, that without joining the ranks of the oranstailest constrains, we can render them very sub-tastial help. We do not say that it would be wise to use the bow a of the Bank to the full extent and sail less to do so more. The above section of the ac was intended to rectify the dispoperation in the supply of the two metals. There a bound may see, in the cresent circumstances, an occ. in or using powers which have not been to do not some own the disposition the supple that better a section. The translation of the translation of the supplementation of

er: attobal Monetary Conference. In the Laban Coamoe of De uties to-day, during a

MARCEING AGAINST THE BOERS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1881. General Sir Evelya Wood occupied commore than positions on fine-day under cover of darkness, and the troops advancing on Wednesday were thus sed. The B sers fired on General Str Evelyn Wood protected. The lives need on central Sir Evelyn Wood and his escert, but without result, during the advance. At the one may of the O ance Free state Volksrand, Pro-Hent Brand made a pacific speech. The provident opinion is tout a majority of the Volksrand will yout in layer of observing a strict neutrality netween the Transvani and the Buttsii. A long document, six ed by Johert, the Boer commander, is mubished in The transcript Free 5-ate, setting forth the grievances of the Boers.

THE NEW GE . OAN SPEAKER. BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 18, 1881.

The election of Herr von Gossler yesterday as Pr s dent of the Releaster es the first time that an time alocal connected with the Ministry has been chosen for

NEW CANADIAN ENTERPRISES. MONTREAL, Feb. 18 .- A new line of passenger and freight stramers with be established between this city and Cleveland, Ohio, hexe seaso. A new trens-atiantic line between this port and Newcastic-on-Tyne will also be established.

THE CANADIAN FINANCES. OTTAWA, Feb. 18.-Sir Leonard Tilley,

Finance shunster, made any budget species to d.y. He said that he expects a surplus of over \$2,000,000 for the current year. Some changes are to be made in the

FOREIGN NOTE ..

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1881. Ellis C. Laycock, the oal-sman, has started for his home in Australia. Severa: French subjects in Algeria have been killed by

marauding tribesmen from Tutte.

The Frenca Press bill, as passed yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies, contains an A mesty course applying to all convictions except for obscently. The Upper House of the Prussian D et has passed the bull for the permanent remission of 14,000,000 marks of

ti tes. The section of the Dict will close on Wednesday The match for the Water oo Cup, the principal coursing event in Engine d, value 2500, was won by Mr. H. G. Miner's beten Princess 1 ismar, b-ating Mr. Brocke-bank's Blenop.

ann's Bisnop.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily News say. a dispatch from St. Peterson's to The Daily Seles says some members of the Chinese Mission are preparing to quit. The draft of the treaty be ween Rossia and China is complicaty settled and only awaits signature.

Kirk Brothers, frommasters of Workington and Marypert, have failed. Their dalbuties are stated at

2 100,000. Morreson Brothers, oldestablis ed fron brok is of Glasgow, may failed. Their hab thes site screams, but pline pally a Test Moudesboroug., Enguand. Senor Campos Agrado has been appointed Spanish

M nister to Russia. A disputch from Madrid to The Standard says: "The circular to the Provincial Governors, adopted by the Council of Ministers, explaining the policy of the new Cabinet, denies the record that Spain desires to pursue an ambitious policy in Europe."

In the French Senate yesterday, during discussion of

the General Tariff bill, M. Tiracc, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, twitted M. Pouver-Quertier with having recently placed himself at the head of a trun-athente cable company, and said if M. Pony: Quertier reg ride lance ceases of dangerous to French industry he had largely contributed to make it still more so.

TURNING DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.

HOW SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS HOPE TO HOLD SEATS IN CONGRESS TO WHICH THEY WERE NOT

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Another Southern district ans been heard from. Another R publican witness, who had the temerity to give testimony in behalf or a Republican contest for a seat in Congress, has been arrested for no other offence except that, so far as can be ascertained; and warrants are out for five other Republicans who have been guilty of the same crime.

Among the witnesses at Charleston, S. C., last month who appeared against the Democrats who were arrested for violating the United States election laws in Williamsburg County last November, was J. E. Singletary of that county. It appears that he was recently summoned to appear at Kingstree, to give test many to the case of Sa nuel Lee. Republican candidate for Congress from the First South Carolina District at the last election. Mr. Lee was counted out and the certificate of election was given to John S. Richardson the Democratic candidate. Mr. Lee has begun a contest, and his attorney is now engaged in taking testimony. Mr. Singletary went to Kingstree in response to the mmons for his testimony, and what followed he relates in a letter to a friend in Washington. He

writes:
After I had been there a few hours. I was arrested and corried before Trial Justice Scott. I was reseased on \$500 bend to appear before the Court of Common Please on the first Mondow in March next. If there is any protection for me, please interce of terms and let me know as once. They issued warrants against the and Wait McCubings, D. D. Shaw, Anthony Shaw, S. A. Doughs and Esnu Maidrow, for nothing that we have done, not supply on account of our positical standing in the Republican party.

It appears to be any fact that the Court Courter.

It appears to be evident that the South Carolina build zers and ballot-box stuffers are quite as de-

and Louisiana to prevent any Republican contestant for a seat in Congress from a taining any testimony in support of the claim. Speaking vestorday of the let er of Congressman King to the D-mecratic com-mittees in his district, a copy of which letter was mittees in his district, a copy of which letter was published in The Friedrick of yesterlay, a friend of Mr. King said: "King will be obliged to de v the an hentre'v of that letter, and I have n coubt he will do so." But Mr. King has not vet offered to say that the letter printed in The Thibuxe is not a true copy of the original which he sent to prominent Demogratic leaders in his district.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

SAN Francisco, Feb. 18 .- A special meet-Ing.c. the Commerce of Commerce to-day adopted resolu-tions - emerially ng Congress to may back to Japan \$1.463 224 and retrieving only \$140,000 as prize mon y or or J. not see ind monty, as recommended by the Sen-ate Committee on Foreign R. attons.

A STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE,

BALTIMOTE, Feb. 18 .- The steamer Gulf of our z is reported ashore on courts's Point in the Chesa-peake Bay. She three over a part of her cargo to-day, and was expected to float at high tide. A fing was along-

THE NEW STATE PAPER.

ALBANY, Feb. 18 .- The Morning Express, of this cary, this been designated as the State paper from Marca 1.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

MILWAUKEE, Wos., Feb. 18 —Frederick Guissia, w.o. said for denor a No. 352 E. Anort L. mas made are assignment, with habitities of \$75,000 and use s of \$52,000.

branen of the National Levil, 18.—The Columbus night at a large and e functional meeting. A letter rom flation Watterson, appearing sympathy with the movement, was presented. Convenes, Ohio, Feb. 18.-The Columbus

SITED FOR DAMAGES ON A COUNT OF A DOG.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A somewhat novel case using Fred rick Moss of \$5.000, because Moss owns a dog which has taken a vicent or juited against Partregs and in less no pretence of cone-along it.

SYMPATHY FOR SHE'RING COMPOSITORS, CINCINNATI, F. b. 18. -In consequence of transe bowers the Cincinnati Commercial and the Typographical U don of the int, as working one will mean Smaday aformout at botter Hill. of stories sympanic for the Union strike against the Commercial.

paray for the Ualou strik against the Commercial.

B. USH FLECTRIC HORITS AT D. NV R.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—The City Council had one a cocased one proportion of C. C. Robertuff and others for lighting the on we et with the Brisan covered talk for two years at \$814.000 per annu. The high to be furnished is guaran cer to be four times greater in the aggregate finan could be furnished by the same number of gas latures. The city is to have a thirty days trial of the light before its final age plance. NEW-ALBANY, Lad., Feb. 18.-Mrs. Mollie

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Fae preparations for the optimistical fectival by Cooned suppressible. The size of Music Hall next week are nearly competed. The size of Music Hall warm measured from end to end to one of the larges, if not the largest, in the word. Uson this have been erected at boxes of unasual depth and height. They are ten feet by twenty-five, and are beautifully decorated in satim and gold. The sale of these boxes has never the college \$1,000. Nearly one bundred men have seen employed day and algor for months and the quantity of material estimated has been enormous. Ten thousand value of canvas salve seen converted into seners, and 40,000 feet of rope, with 250 pulleys, compose the region. The "at "preces a near contage and movable pieces o scenery are the angest ever used in America, being from 20 to 30 feet bigs.

TELEGRAPOIC NOTES.

RILLED BY A PALL OF TOP COAL.

POTTSVILL, Power From 18.— 10 as Moran, in ner, was sailed at West Shenandoah Collery to-day by fall of top coal.

AUGU TA, Giv., From 18.— Days. Jones, colored shot and kilded a co-ored man named samuel Roberts at Law ton, flarke County, to-day.

SMALL-POX IN THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

SMALL-POX IN THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

B STO F b. 18.— CREATER X OF SUPP. And at I St. te Pilson, Prison Officer C. S. Roblins having been taking down with the disease yesterday.

down with the discuss yesterday.

PR-VID*NCE, A. L. F-D. 18.—Miles Pryor, twenty-five years of age, was crashed to death to-day at the Boston and Provisioner freight house.

A MINER BURNED TO DEATH.

LEADVILL, C. . F. J. 18.—1. a. arr-1 hody of George Mitchian, a m ner, was found in his cabin yesterday.

BIVERS TO SEARCH FOR BODIES.

NEWPORT. A. F. D. 18.—2. The mid diverse.

DROWNED IN A SPRING.

P TYPERUNG, V., F.D. 18.-- h s afternoon, while in the set of drawing a bucker of water from a spring near his home at Baranier, winnest Band was taken with a nt and ten mt. the water and was drownest.

Int and ten into the water and was dromen.

101. BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

P rg K Para, N. Y., Feo. 18.-1.. the new-boat
regata to day, the Icide went the street titler, beating the
Acolous and Hestiess. Inc Quesatep won the prize for firstrate boats at New-Hamburg. Frying Good took second A MURDERER HANGED IN GEORGIA.

Aug. 8 A. 11. F. 18 - Fr ne w. 28, What securities of the murder "William Driscell, in Burk may, a coverable Lat, was hanged at Wa ne bare to did not a carcotton was private. Twiggs protested his innocence according to the control of the control A WEEK OF LIFE LEFT A MURDERER.

HE RECENT FLOOD AT NEW-ORLEANS. ME RECENT FLOOD AT NEW-ORLEANS, N. W.O. LEANS, F.O. 18.— 1. br. ks. and washnots atong the New Orleans and Mobile Ranhead have been control, and uperintendent rightman states not passenger rank will be men on restate their regular trips, and reight sum on the following day.

SIGNING A PROTOCOL.

FURTHER AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA. HE NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTEMUS OF PANAMA GUARANTEED - CONFERENCE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES, W. H. TRESCOTT, WITH THE COLOMBIAN R-PRESENTA-TIVE, IN THIS CITY-AGREEMENT OF THE TWO

GOVERNMENTS. The Minister from the United States of Coombia, General Domingos, who has been in Washington for some time, on Thursd y signed in this city a protocol which apportains to the enforcement of the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, according to the treaty now in force between this country and Colombia. Tue United States Government was represented by W. H. Trescott, who was sent to this city by Secretary Evarts as Special Commissioner. The protocol designates the way in which the United States shall interfere to guarantee the independence of Colombia and the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. Further details of the arrangement are given herewith.

GUARANTEE OF COLOMBIA'S NEUTRALITY, IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNITED STATES OF

COLOMBIA, APPROTING THE ABUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA-DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT.

A protocol was signed in this city Thursday even ing, by United States Commissioner W. H. Trescott and General Domingos, representing the Government of the United States of Colombia, which arranged for the entorcement of the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama according to the Treaty of 1848. The protocol determines the way in which the United States Government shall interfere to guarantee the independence of Colombia and the neutrality of the canal. One of the coudi ions of such interference is that Colombia must first ask for it, and that without such request or demand the United States shall not intervene. A IRIBUNE reporter called on Commander Wyse last evening, at the Hotel Branswick, and after outlining the provisions of the protocol, asked his opinion as to its eff et upon the Panama Canal project. Commander Wyse replied that it was a matter of diplomacy, with watch he had no official connection. On being

pressed for information, however, he replied: 'I think the protocol is very satisfactory to the United States because the conditions, from what I have heard, are intended to give force to the Treaty of 1846, and to establish a practical way in which to make it more effective. It a foreign power desires to keep the Isthmus to itself Colombia cao, of course, ask protection from to reign ant recution."

"What first will it have on the Panama Canal

"A very good effect. Some persons in this coun-

try have been doubtful as to the neutrality of the canal, while we have ocen pertain all along that it has nothing to do with any governmental influences. Now, however, I think that all persons interested in the canal will be glad that a satisfactory conference between the two Republics has been held." " How did the conference originate ?"

" With the United States Government I suppose. The Colombian Minister spent a week at Washington in reference to the matter, and then went away thinking that the matter would be arranged by the next Administration. Secretary Evarts, however, telegraphed for him to go to Washington, waere he spent another week and again returned to New-York. As the Colomonan Minister is a Senator in the Colombian Congress, which meets very soon, he had to start for Bouchs to-lay, and Socretary Evar. 4 accordingly sent a Special Commissioner to New-York in the person of Commissioner Trescott. I suppose the conference took place at the residence of the

Colombian Minister." " Have you seen the text of the protocol?"

"I have not, but I believe you have repeated to me the gist of its provisions. I can only say that while the treaty has been in force since 1846, the protocol is made to establish a practical way by which the United States can protect the rights and sovereignty of Colombia on the Isthmus if any foreign power had any intention of interfering. I Government, for it is a great advantage to it to have a practical way in which it can use the rights belonging to it according to the Treaty of 1846. And as far as the Colombian Government is concerned, I think, too, that the arrangement will prove to be a satisfactory one, for through its agency its sovereign rights will not be unjured. The conference must be agreeable to all parties interested in the canal; | ersonally I am glad it has taken place. I should that by means of this protocol legitumate satisfaction has been given to this country. I should say, on an impurial examination of the matter, that I cannot imagine it possible for anything more than that to be asked by the United States,"

"The proceed provides that Colombia shall first ask for the interference of the United States Government. Do you think that such a demand would

"Undoubtedly. If the United States con a interfore without the permission of the Colombian Goverument it would be an infringement of the independence of that Government. This request from Colombia for such intervention is the best proof of acr independence and the most satisfactory to her. Commander Wyse will start for Pa ana to-day, accompanied by als wife and child. He expects to remain there a month, and will be engaged to facilitating preparations for active work by the laborers alread on the ground. He will then visit Paris, returning to New York in the fall.

At the Brevert House the reporter was informed that Commissioner Trescott returned to Washing

INQUIRIES IN WASHINGTON. NO POSITIVE INFORMATION, BUT CORROBORATING CH-CUMSTANCES,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has just had a half hour's talk with Secretary Everts in regard to the protocol said to have been sig.ed between Colombia and the United States. Mr. Evarts declined to say anything definite, but remarked that Dominges came here for the purpose of completing the enternent between the two na-tions, and that naturally the su jeet had been dis-cussed. The correspondent learned at his hotel that Domingos had not been in Washington for ten days; and Commissioner Trescott and that he believed Domingos was on the Atlantic returning to Colom-ous.

MURDEREUS GUARDID BY TROOPS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18 .- The arrival of a describe to of the Porter R.d.s and the Rock City Guards as Winchester this afternoon created some astonishment, as they were not expected. A pre iminary

FALLING DEAD IN THE STREET. Warren W. Sweezy, age about fifty, who

hy dat Is. io. L. I., fell upon the sid-walk in front of Howe's Hotel in Chatuam-st., last evening and died in a few minutes. He is said to have been drinking hard it is e-eral days. His companion, a young man maned Edward D. McMurray, was mach to the Oak Street Station House had detained as a withess.

SPORT AT NEW-OLLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18 .- The new Louisians Juckey Com Carnival in cting begins on Fabruary 25 and will continue for three days. There will also be a three days' shooting tournament a Froguere, beginning in F bruner 26, which tapped to all anateurs. Fifteen analysis of case, three chains and teather wing late and thousands of gians balls will be used.